



# ***The Purpose of Generating Fatigue Crack Growth Threshold Data***

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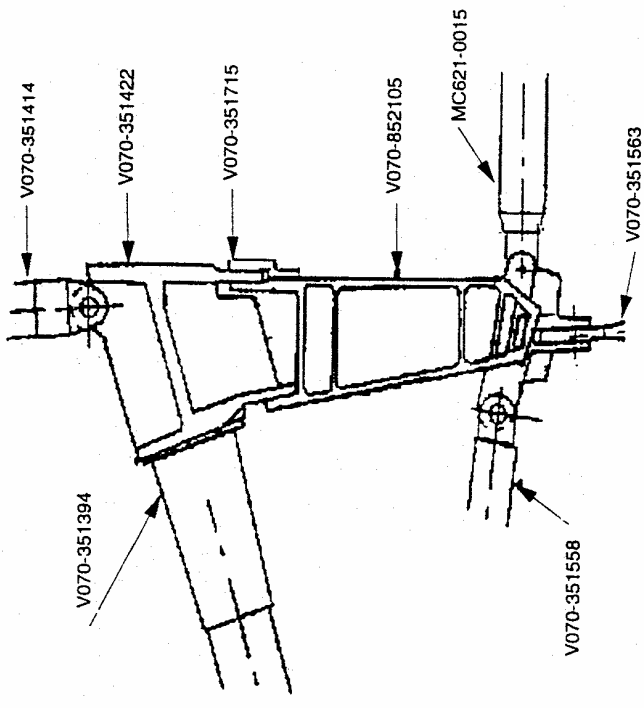
# Overview

- NASA Applications
- Laboratory Data
- Summary



# NASA Applications

- Space Shuttle Main Engine Thrust Structure
- Ti-6Al-4V Titanium
- High Cycle Fatigue
  - Launch Vibration
- Threshold used as design allowable
  - All  $\Delta K$  values below  $\Delta K_{th}$

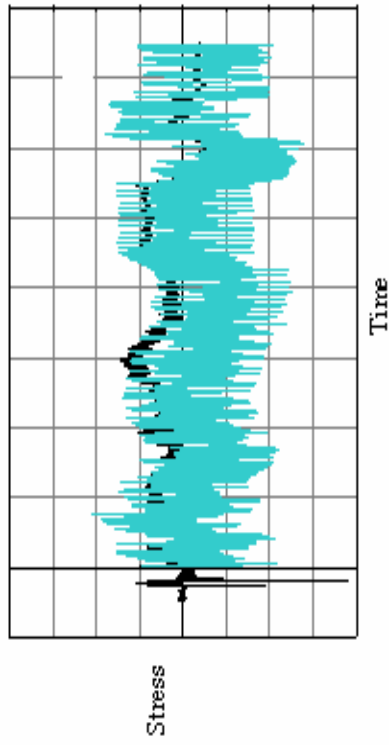
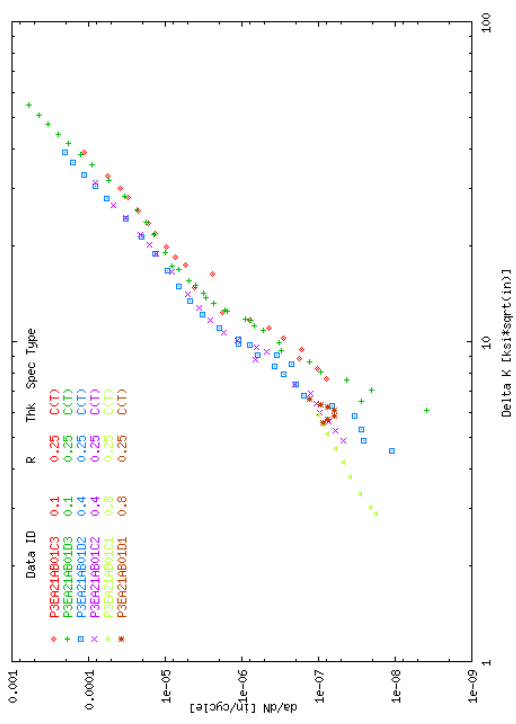


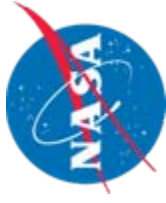


# NASA Applications cont'

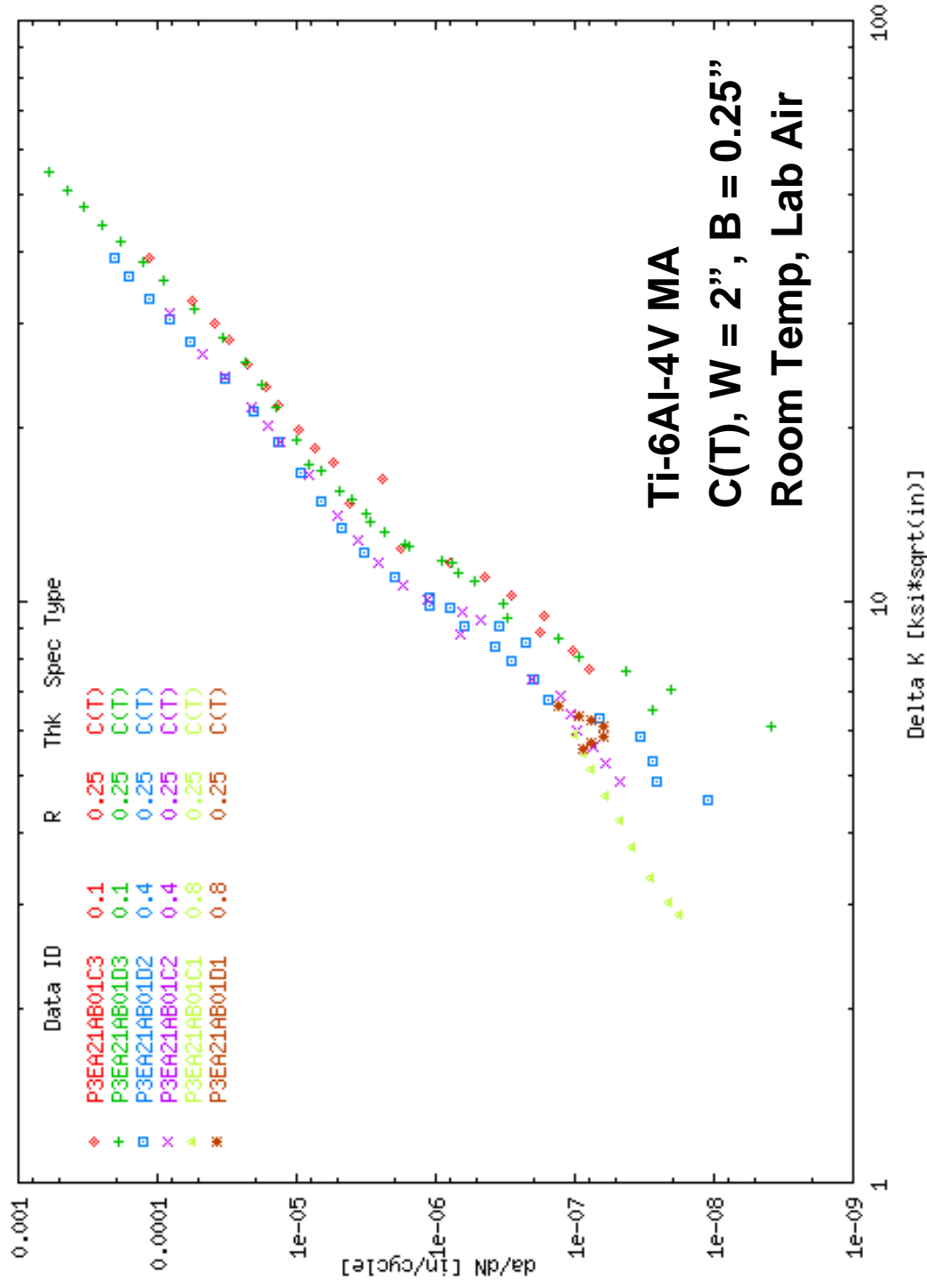
High Cycle Fatigue (HCF)  
Components. Fracture  
critical components  
operating in a potential  
HCF environment...

The metallic component is  
acceptable if the  
calculated HCF stress  
intensity is below the  
stress intensity factor  
threshold for the metallic  
material.





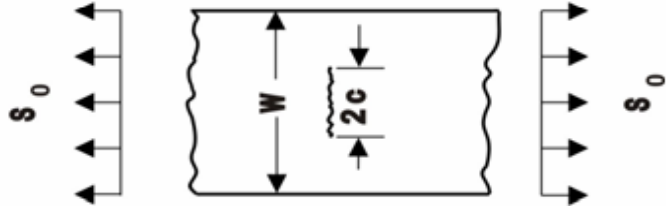
# Design Threshold Data



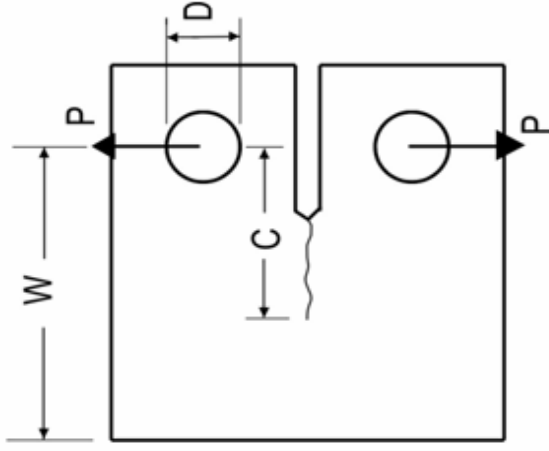


# Recent Threshold Testing

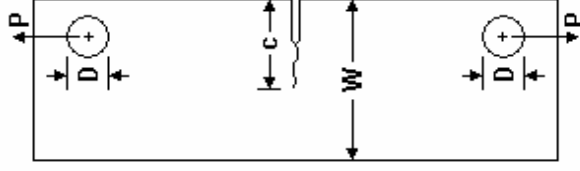
- Threshold testing completed on Ti-6-4 MA specimens to compare threshold values between C(T), ESE(T), M(T) & SM(T) designs



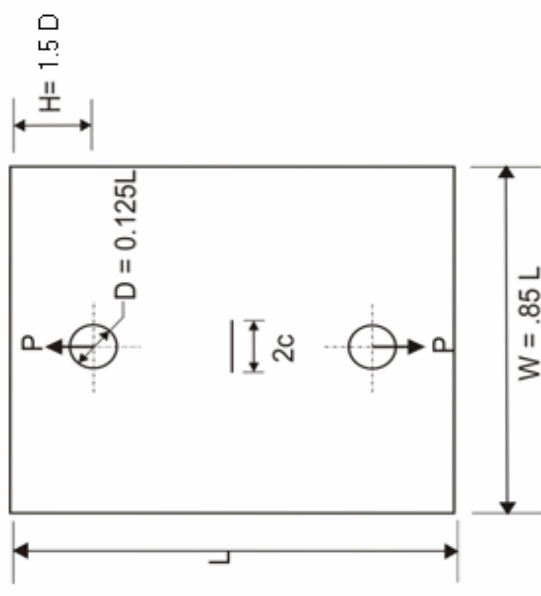
**M(T)**



**C(T)**



**ESE(T)**

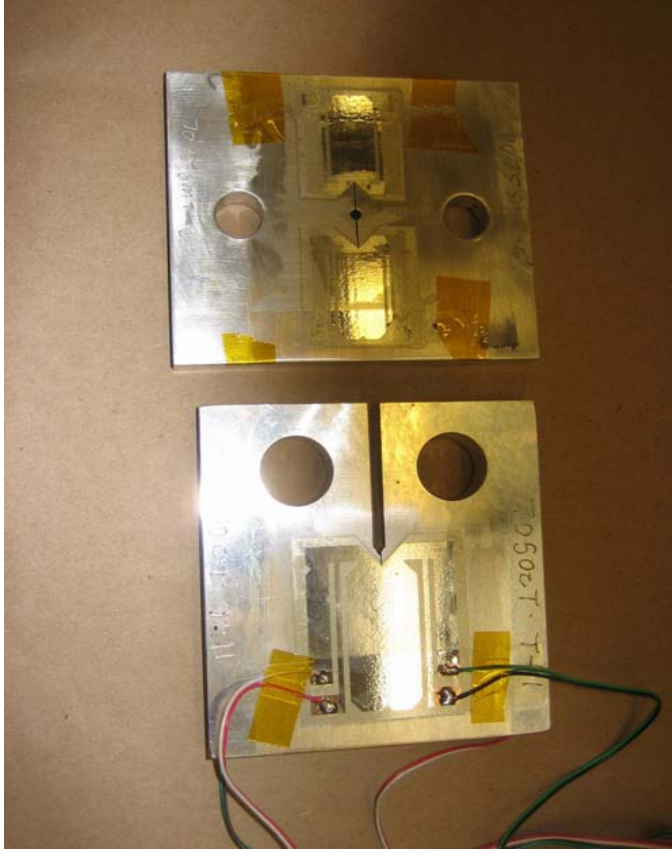


**SM(T)**

# Short Middle Through Crack Specimen

**SM(T)**

- Crack has less tendency to turn compared to the C(T) specimen
- Specimen has high stiffness - allowing high cyclic frequency
- Requires much less material than for an M(T) specimen.

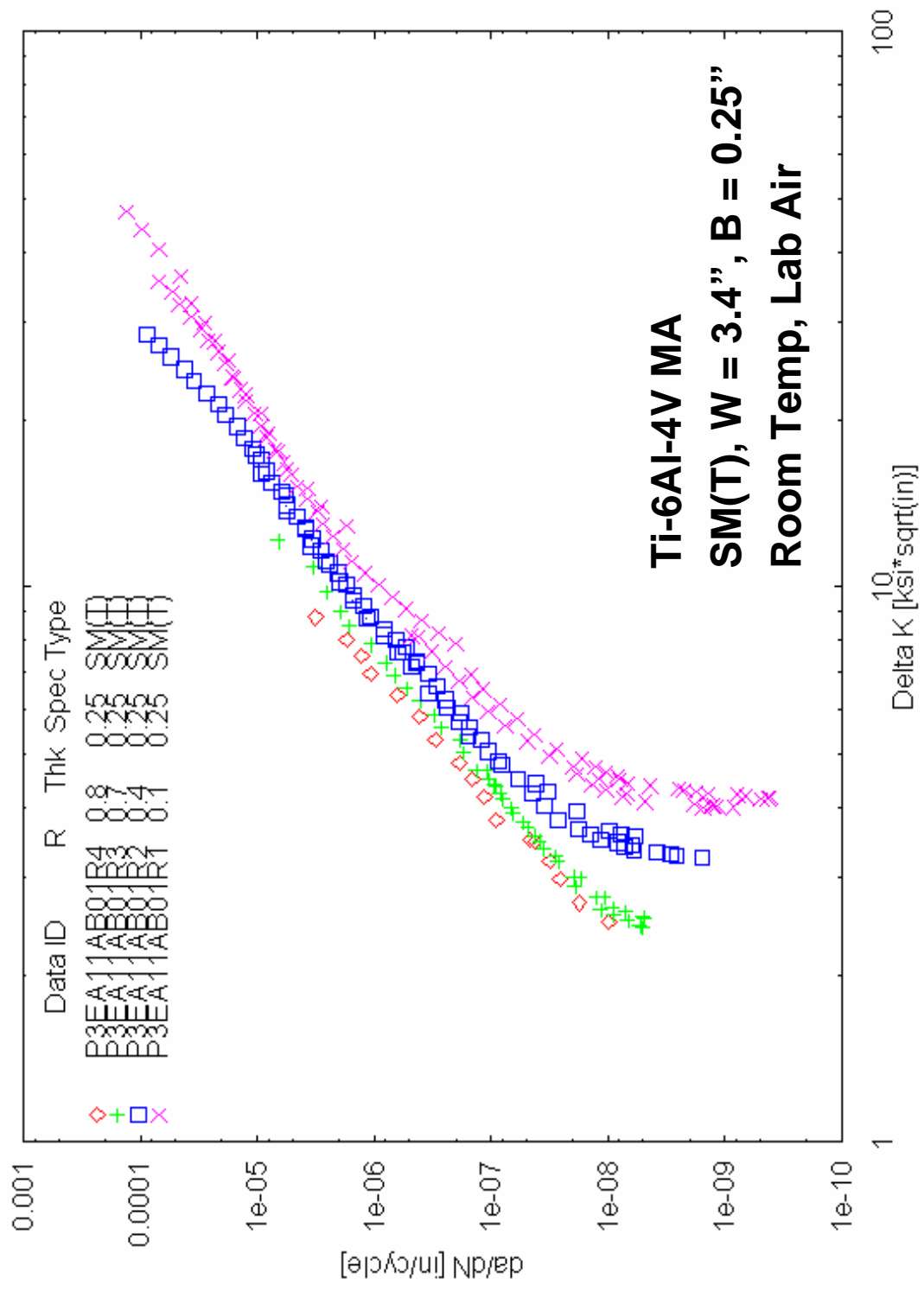


Comparison of  $W = 3''$  C(T) specimen  
with  $W = 3.4''$  SM(T) specimen.

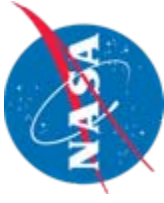




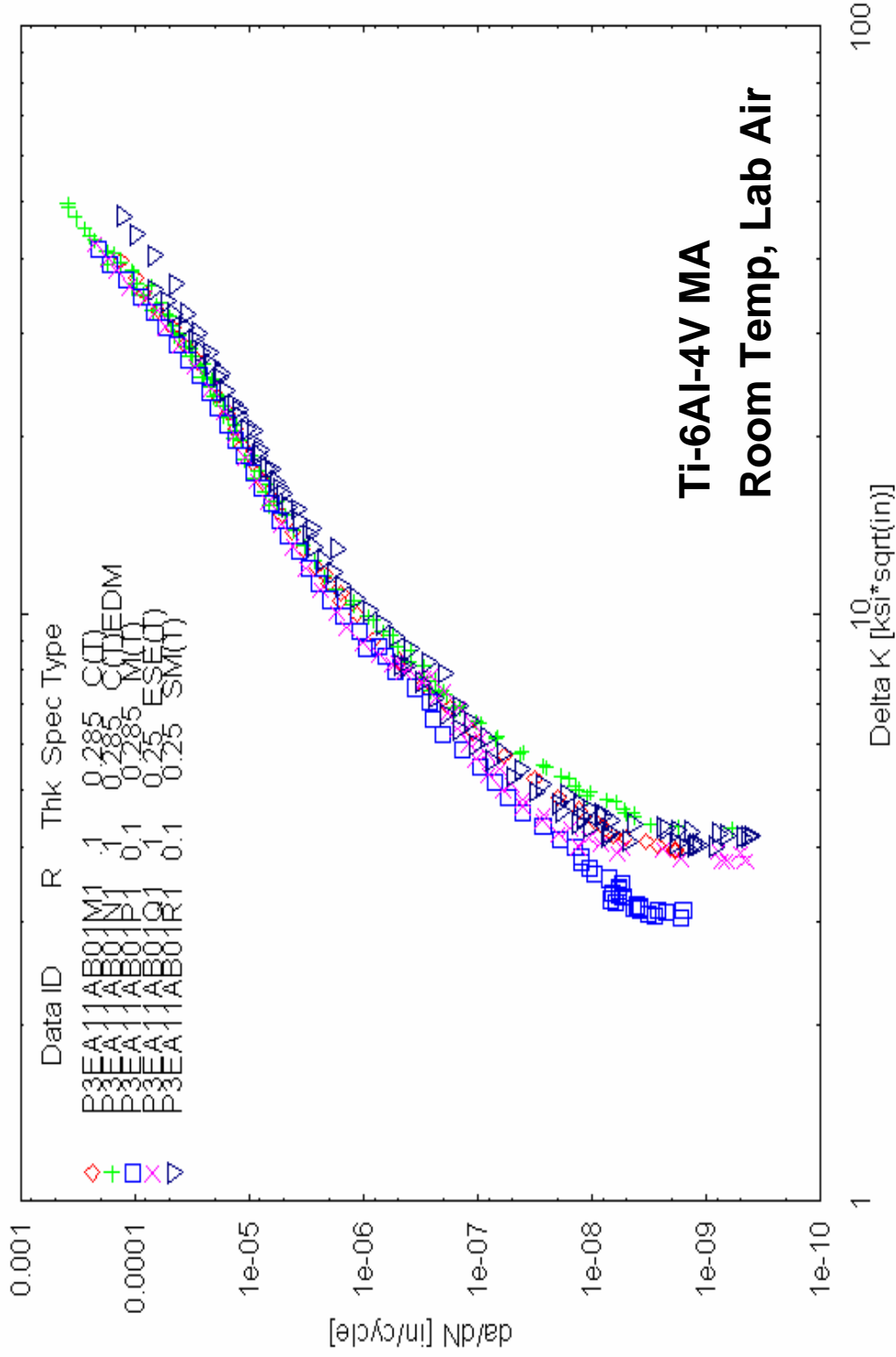
# *SM(T) Threshold Data*



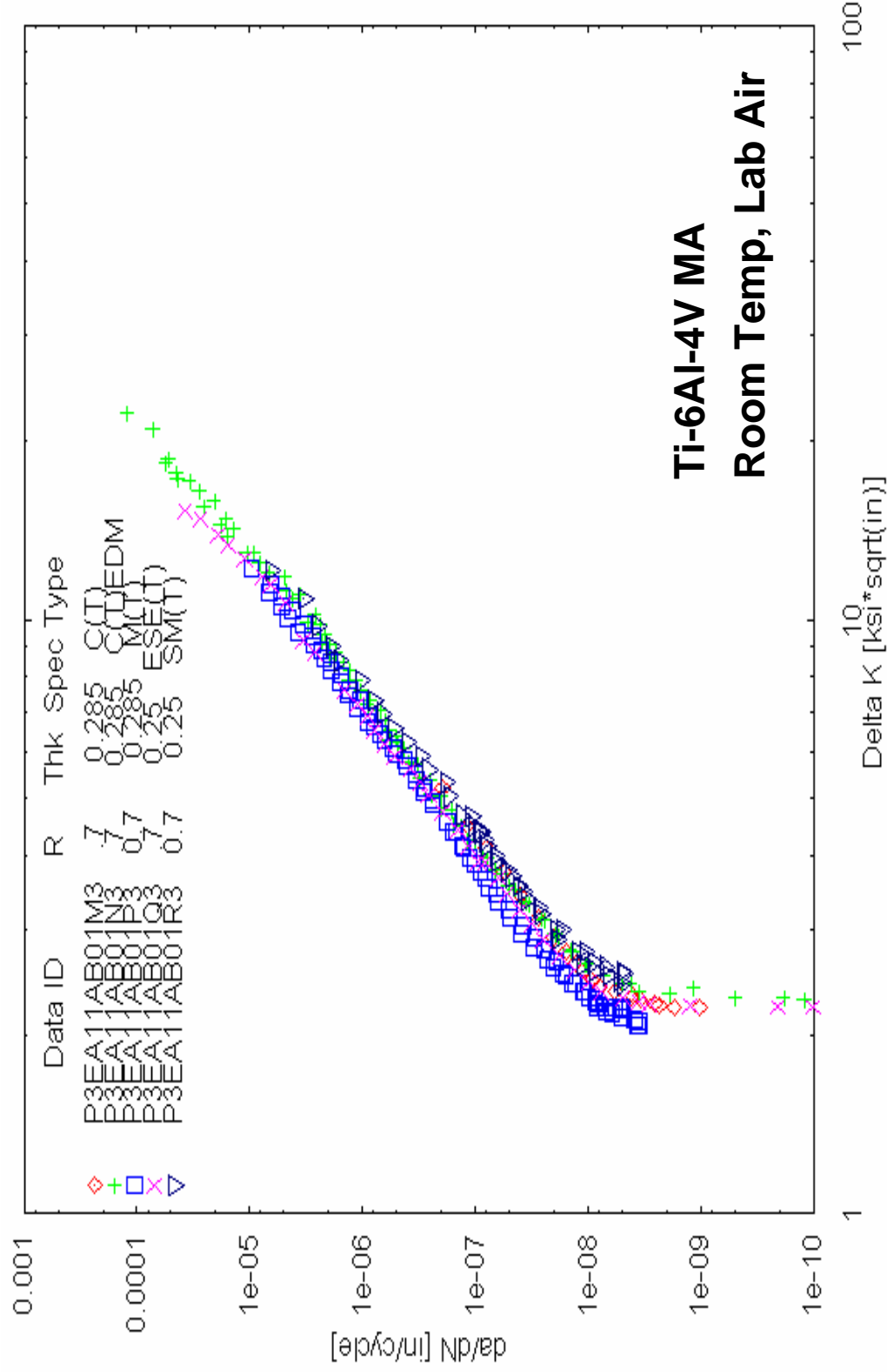


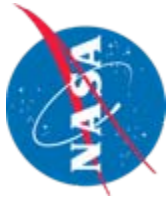


# Effect of Specimen Geometry on $R = 0.1$ Threshold



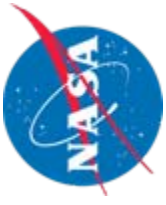
# Effect of Specimen Geometry on $R = 0.7$ Threshold



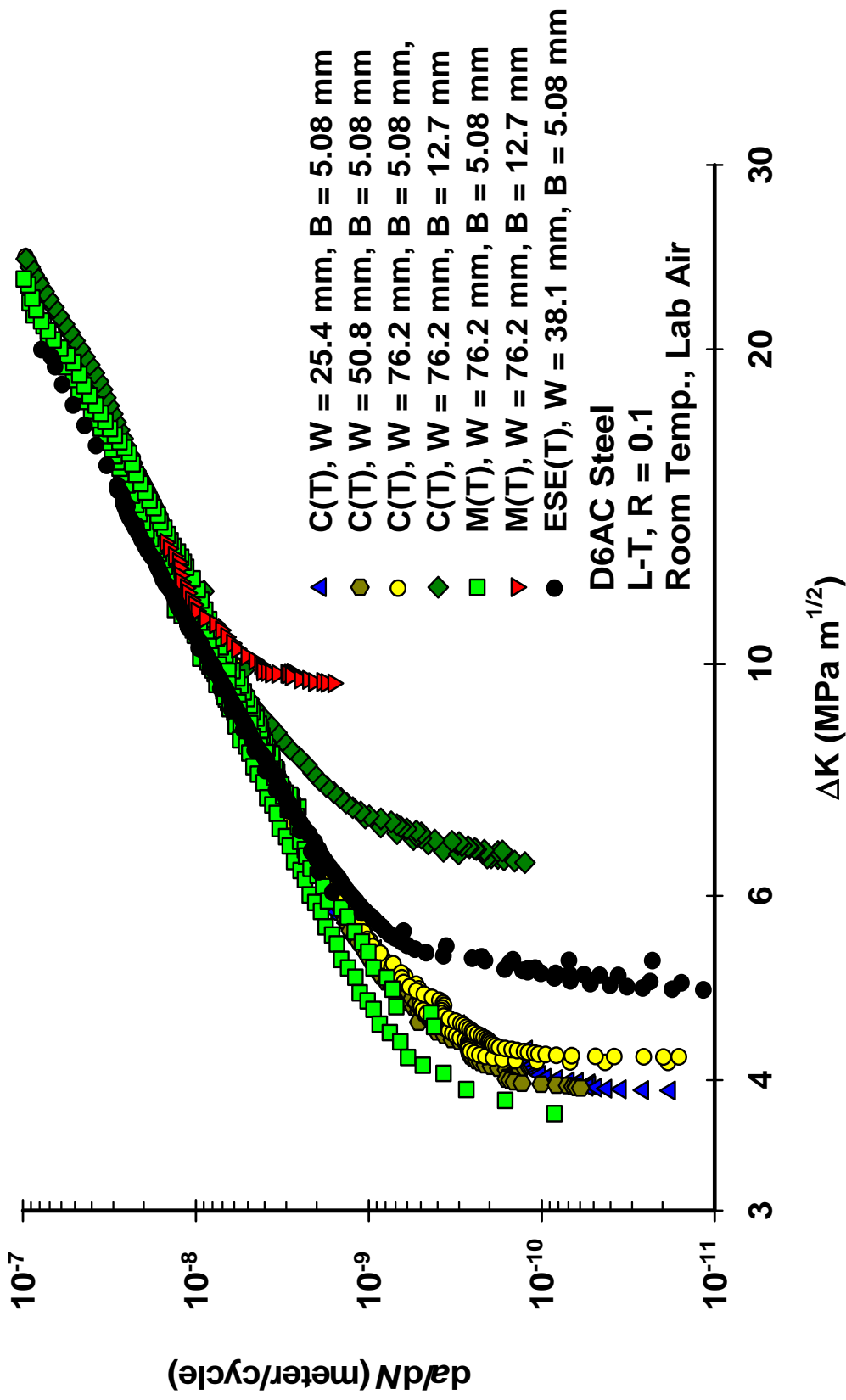


## ***Ti-6Al-4V MA Thresholds***

R Value	Specimen Type	$\Delta K_{th}$ (ksi in <sup>1/2</sup> )
0.1	C(T)	6.0
	M(T)	3.1
	ESE(T)	3.9
	SM(T)	4.1
0.7	C(T)	2.4 / 2.1
	M(T)	2.0
	ESE(T)	2.1
	SM(T)	2.2

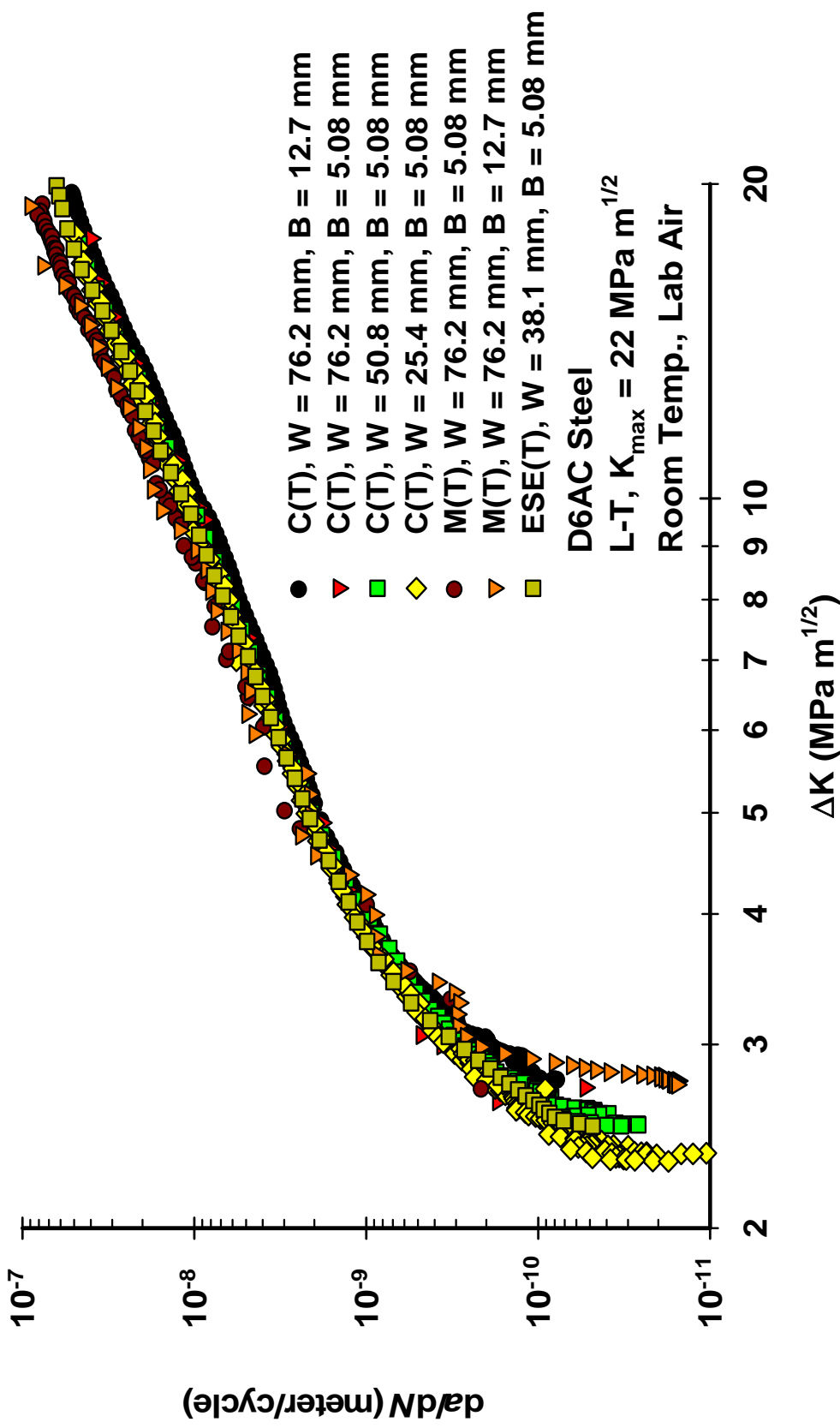


# Specimen Configuration Effects



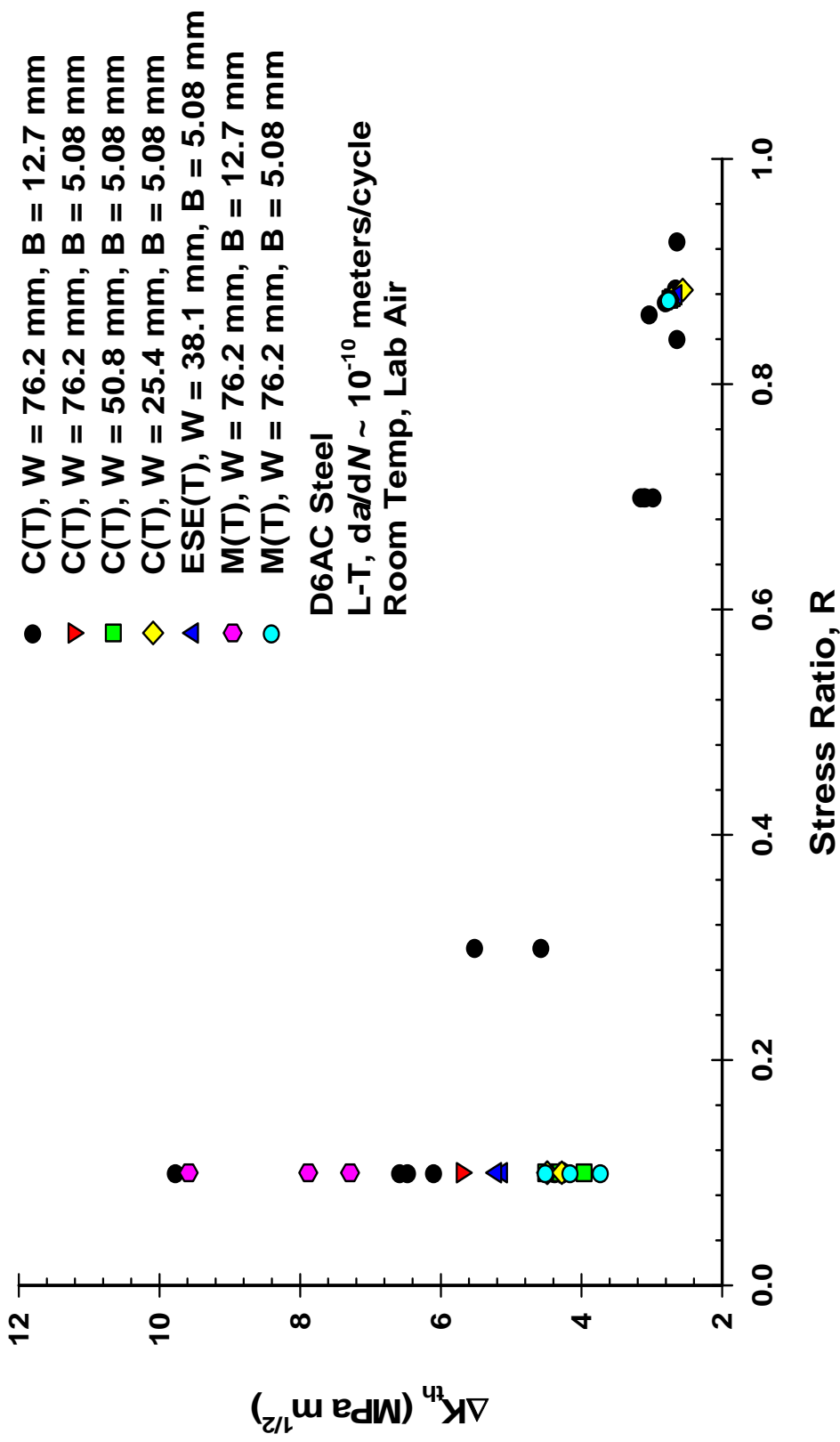


# Constant $K_{max}$ Data



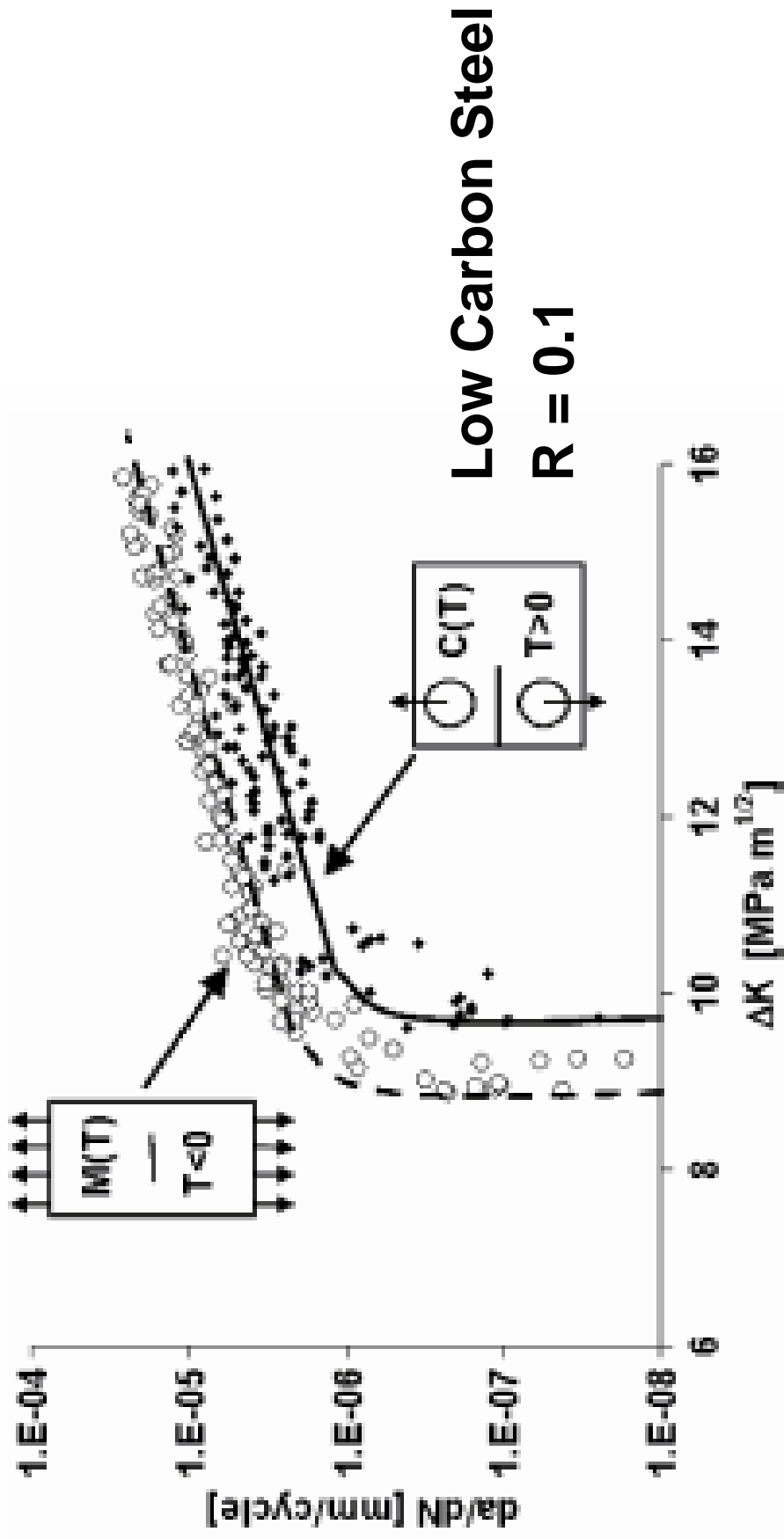


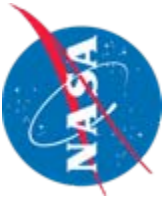
# Specimen Configuration Effects at Threshold





# Specimen Configuration Effects at Threshold





# *Summary*

- Test data shows that different width and thickness  $C(T)$ ,  $M(T)$  and  $ESE(T)$  specimens generate different thresholds
- Structures designed for “infinite life” are being re-evaluated
  - Threshold changes from 6 to 3 ksi in<sup>1/2</sup>
  - Computational life changes from infinite to 4 missions
- Multi-million dollar test programs required to substantiate operation
- Using ASTM E647 as standard guidance to generate threshold data is not practical
- A threshold test approach needs to be standardized that will provide positive margin for high cycle fatigue applications